

语法讲解建议采用归纳法，如尽可能多的呈现一些相关例句，或可让学生从已学课文中找相应例句，引导学生试着从所观察到的语言现象中总结出语法规律。

Observe

Observe the following sentences carefully and try to get the rules of superlatives.

1. It's **the most comfortable** way, but it's also **the most expensive**.
2. He lives **the farthest** from school.

3. It is the fastest and the second cheapest.

4. The more information, the better.

5. Her home is the closest to school, so she walks.

6. What's the cheapest way to get there?

7. This is usually the cheapest, but in summer, the coaches sometimes get crowded!

8. Going by plane is the fastest, but you need to go to the airport.

9. How long does the journey take and what is the best way to travel?

10. The most modern train in the world is the Shanghai airport train.

Guessing game

- 1. to test your sense of observation**
- 2. to test your ability of short-term memory**
- 3. to test your ability of inductive method**

1.It's the most comfortable (comfortable) way, but it's also the most expensive(expensive).

2.He lives the farthest (far) from school.

3.It is the fastest (fast) and the second cheapest (cheap).

4. The more (much) information, the better (good).

5.Her home is the closest (close) to school, so she walks.

6. What's the cheapest (cheap) way to get there?

7. This is usually the cheapest (cheap), but in summer, the coaches sometimes get crowded!

8. Going by plane is the fastest (fast), but you need to go to the airport.

9. How long does the journey take and what is the best (good) way to travel?

10. The most modern (modern) train in the world is the Shanghai airport train.00



语法讲解

以上我们已经通过归纳总结和练习对本课的语法内容有了一定的了解,下面就让我们根据之前练习的考察情况进一步选择讲解该语法项的重难点。



形容词、副词的最高级

何时用？

当我们要将三个或三个以上的事物进行比较时，可以用形容词或副词的最高级形式来表达。

形容词和副词的最高级的变化形式：

I .规则变化:在词尾加-est或在单词前面加most

单音节
和少数
双音节
词

一般在词尾加**-est**

tall→**tallest**

long→**longest**

以字母**e**结尾的词，在词尾加**-st**

fine→**finest**

late→**latest**

重读闭音节词且词尾只有一个辅音字母，双写辅音字母再加**-est**

big→**biggest**

thin→**thinnest**

以“辅音字母 + **y**”结尾的双音节词，先把“**y**”改为“**i**”再加**-est**

easy→**easiest**

busy→**busiest**

大多数双
音节和多
音节单词

在单词前加
most

**careful → most
careful**


**dangerous → most
dangerous**

slowly → most slowly

**beautiful → most
beautiful**

II. 常见形容词、副词最高级不规则变化:

原级	最高级
good, well	best
bad/ill, badly	worst
many/much	most
little	least
far	farthest/furthest

 **注:** 形容词的最高级前通常要加定冠词the; 副词的最高级前可加可不加。

在表示“A比B……”是，我们用**A is ... than B**，但**最高级**表达的是三个及三个以上的事物的比较状况，所以后面通常用**in/of/among...**来表示比较的范围。例如：

Jack is the tallest in our class.

杰克是我们班个子最高的。

Tom lives (the) closest to school of all my classmates.

在我们班所有的同学中，汤姆住得离校最近。

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. This bus takes the **longest** (long) time because it is the **slowest** (slow).

2. The new train travels the **fastest** (fast) of all the trains in the world.

3. The **cheapest** (cheap) way to get there is by coach.

4. I am in a hurry. What is the **fastest** (fast) way to get there?

5. The fastest way to travel is by plane, but usually it is also the **most expensive** (expensive).

2 Complete the conversation with the sentences in the box.

Customer: How can I get to Beijing from here?

Tourist guide: d)

Customer: Which is the fastest way?

Tourist guide: a)

**Customer: Which is the
cheapest way?**

Tourist guide: b)

**Customer: Which way is the
most comfortable?**

Tourist guide: c)

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